NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNINDAY, HOVEMBER & 1808.

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND POLYON STR

THE DALLY REKALD, not conta per copy, \$7 per annum. THE WEEKLY HERALD, noty Saturday, at six conta per sopy, or \$8 per annum; the European Edition corp. Wednesday, at six conta per copy, \$4 per annum; to any part of Great Britain, or \$5 to any part of the Omineat, both to include postage, the Culpurate Eastion on the oth and 20th of each month at six conta per copy, or \$150 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD on Wednesday, at four cents per

THE FAMILY REGISLED ON WESLIGHTS, ON DOWN COME PER DOPY, OF \$2 PC ANNUAL PROPERTY OF THE PER AND PER TO SHALL ALL LETTERS AND PAGE-AGES EAST US.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN OPE NULO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -IRRIAND AS IT IS-AN EGWERY THEATRE, Bowery,-THEER RED MEN-DO

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.-WALLACH'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Past MER OF CHE

LAURA KERNE'S THEATICE, 624 Broadway.-Marsis NEW BOWERY THEATER, BOWGEY, -UNCLE TOR'S

THEATRE PRANCAIS, 505 Broadway.-DRAYTON'S PAR-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUFRUM, Broadway,-After WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, 444 Breadway.—Etmorian Songs, Dances, 4c.—https://doi.org/10.1003/

BRYANTS MINSTREES, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway, NIBLO'S SALOGN. Broadway.—Gen. CHRISTY'S MIN-

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL, 765 Broadway.-Photographic Limbolving Views of British Scenery.

New York, Wednesday, November 2, 1859.

At Charlestown, Va., yesterday, the argument on the motion for an arrest of judgment in the case of Ossawatomie Brown was concluded, and the Court will render a decision on the point to-day. Coppee was placed on trial, but nothing new in the way of testimony was brought out. The prosecution had not ex amined all their witnesses when the court adjourned. Cook waived an examination before the magistrate's court, and will probably take his trial in due

Wendell Phillips, the notorious Boston abolitionist, lectured at Brooklyn, in Beecher's church. last evening, his subject being "Lessons for the His address from beginning to end was a glowing enlogy on Old Brown, fully justifying his course in Kansas and at Harper's Ferry. We give a report of this delectable oratorical effort in to-

day's paper.
We also publish to-day a very interesting letter from Peterboro', the home of Gerrit Smith. From this account it appears that Mr. Smith has become alarmed at the recent revelations proving his guilty complicity in the violence and bloodshed at Harper's Ferry, and that he is nervously anxious respecting the possibility of his apprehension to answer therefor before the legal tribunals. His neighbors evince the highest respect for him personally, and are prepared, if necessary, to resist his

arrest to the last extremity.

The contractors of the Brooklyn Water Works suspended the operation of the pumps at Ridgewood Reservoir yesterday, in consequence of the differences existing between the Commissioners and the city authorities. There is still sufficient water in the basin to supply the city for some ten

days to come. The Arago, from Southampton on the 19th ult. reached this port yesterday, after we had received our files by the Nova Scotian from Quebec. The papers are to the 19th, and contain an interesting confirmation of the statement that Minister Ward had had a courteous reception in Pekin, having journeyed from a branch of the Peiho in an "agreeable manner." The great movement tewards holding a European Congress on plainly on unqualified independence for Central Italy. The family and political relations of M. Italy. Binda, late United States Consul at Leghorn, are alluded to in a letter, which we publish. The Great Eastern was still under survey of the Board of Trade, and the rumors as to her departure during the winter were conflicting-a letter in the London Post asserts that she will start very soon. Prince Napoleon had inspected her, and breakfasted with Captain Harrison.

The steamship Jason, from Galway via St. Johns, N. F., arrived at this port about one o'clock this

Our correspondent in Havana, writing on the 26th of October, says:-" The weather is very favorable for the planters, and the next crop wil probably be a large one. The Maretzek company open to-night at the Tacon, in 'Il Barbiere,' with Gassier as Rosina."

Professor Mitchell gave the third of a series of astronomical lectures last evening, to a numerous and refined audience at Cooper Institute. The subject was the "Organization of the Systems of Jupiter and Saturn," and the Professor treated it with his usual eloquence and erudition. The next and last lecture of this series will be given on Friday evening, the subject being the "Discovery of

The Board of Ten Governors met yesterday afternoon and transacted considerable routine busin A communication from one of the Coroners askin for the dismissal of Dr. Frank Thorne, for imperti nence and other offensive conduct, was received. The regular weekly statement was likewise receiv ed, and showed a decrease of 73 from the week previens in the inmates of the institutions under the

control of the Governora.

From an account received yesterday morning from the wrecked steamer New World, it appears that no material change had taken place in her sitnation. The boom derrick was towed down to this city yesterday, having on board the boilers, walking beam and other portions of machinery recovered from the wreck. Two small steamboats and several small craft were engaged in saving the cargo as it floats out at ebb tide. In a day or two the whole of the cargo will have been recovered. The der

rick returned at flood tide.

An excursion train of thirteen cars, bound from Fond du Lac for Chicago, ran off the trank of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad yesterday forenoon, at Johnson creek, eight miles south o Whitestown, Wisconsin. Eight persons are reported killed, and a number badly wounded. So far as ascertained, all of the wounded were residents of

Fond du Lac. There was an enthusiastic rally of the democracy at Tammany Hall last evening, to ratify the nominations for State and other officers. James T. Brady presided at the meeting, his first appearance at the Old Wigwam for several years. The principal speech of the evening was made by Daniel S. Dickinson. A full report is given elsewhere in to-day's

The steamboat Traveller, while on her way through the Sound on Monday night, and when off Throgg's Neck, came in collision with an unknown schooner, and received such severe damage that she was unable to proceed. The next morning the steamboat Elm City took her in tow, and brought

bes to this city. No lives were lost, nor were the

passengers on board at all injured.

The z less of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,500 bales. The market closed at ady on the basis of quotations given in another cotunn. The receipts at the ports since the list of September last have reached 645,000 bake, against 500,000 in 1858, 247,000 in 1857, 240,000 in 1856, and 448,000 in 1858. The exports amount to 252,000 bales, against 169,000 in 1856, 122,000 in 1857, 11e,000 in 1856, and 229,000 in 1856. The stock on hand amounts to 450,000 bales, against 385,000 in 1858, 169,000 in 1857, 303,000 in 1856, and 289,000 in 1856. Flour was in fair demand, and rather firmer for the lower grades, while extra qualities were some less buoyant. Wheat was firmer, and in some cases a slight advance was realized. Corn was steady, with moderate sales of Southern yellow at \$1 a \$1 01. Sugars were firm, with sales of about 1,000 hbes., at rates given in another place. Refined sugars were active. The prices for the Mosers. tunri's refined goods will be found in another place Pork was firmer for mess, and duil for prime. The de mand was good, with sales of meas at \$15 12 a \$16 25, and of prime at \$10 55% a \$10 62%. Coffee was quet, awaiting an auction sale to come off this Freights were steady with moderate engagements.

Our November Election-The Three Parties, and the Two Great Issues Before the People.

We are within a week of our annual State election. Under ordinary circumstances the results, beyond the boundaries of the State, and even within the State, would be regarded with comparative indifference, inasmuch as only local, executive and judicial officers and legislators are involved in the election. But, in view of the excitement raised by "old Brown," and considering the peculiar embarrassments of each of the contesting parties in this contest, the commitment of the republican party to the Presidential platform and pretensions of Seward, the recent collapse of the American party, and the demoralized condition of the democratic party, this local election, within and without the State, has assumed something of the interest of a sharply contested and doubtful Presidential battle.

It is very probable, too, that the general result of this State election will do more to shape the party organizations and issues of the approaching Presidential election than all the local elections of the last twelve months, North and South, put together. There are three parties in the field-the republican party, polling a popular vote last year of 247,000; the democratic party, with a vote at the same election of 230,000, and the rump of the American party, which, last November, had dwindled to 50,000 votes. This party, however, may now be considered as disbanded or transformed into the half and half or mixed State ticket party, as between the two other parties. The precise object of this compromise ticket, or half the republican and half the democratic State ticket, is to show to both these parties that there is a balance of power standing between them capable of spoiling the calculations of both, in all eases where the claims and demands of this balance of power are not sufficiently respected.

We apprehend, too, that unless Scroggs, Ullman, Brooks, and their confreres of the late so called American Utica Convention, were "the last of the Mohicans," this mixed ticket of theirs will be elected by a very decent plurality. In addition to the American vote of last year, of 60,000, there were 30,000 of the party in reserve, allowing that the 30,000 votes gained by the democracy were drawn from the American camp. Thus it would appear that the still available American force, for the independent purposes of this mixed State ticket, is 90,000 men. Then, again, as compared with the vote of the State for Fremont, there were some 35,000 republicans missing in the call of the roll for Morgan last November, and perhaps 25,000 of these men were then in the way of repentance and a change of life, and only holding back for an opportunity to administer a wholesome rebuke to Seward as the apostle of the republican party, and to the democratic rogues and rowdies of the Albany Regency and Tammany Hall.

Here, then, we have in the loose and dormant erials of last November a reserved force. for the purposes of this year's independent mixed State ticket, of nearly 120,000 men. With this vote, solidly bestowed for the independent mixed ticket, the rejected half of the republican candidates for the State offices to be filled and the rejected democratic candidates may be defeated by from a hundred to a hundred and twenty thousand plurality against them. And the great achievement of this result would be a practical manifestation of our independent popular vote in this State, capable of spoiling the plans and calculations of both the sectionalized republican and demoralized democratic parties, as they now stand, simply by knocking their heads together.

Such a result is eminently desirable. The corruptions, treacheries and rascalities of the democratic Albany Regency, and the revolting rowdy tactics and instruments of Tammany Hall, have rendered the New York democracy a common byword of reproach throughout the Union. Hence the defeat by a heavy vote of this corrupted and demoralized party would be a good thing. So with the republican party. Its success in this election will comprehend the virtual endorsement of Wm. H. Seward and "Old John Brown;" but the defeat of even half the republican State ticket by an Independent conservative balance of power of say one hundred thousand men would be equivalent to the rejection of Seward as a Northern anti-slavery aspirant for the Presidency, and the repudiation of his platform of an incessant agitation of the slavery question till all the States shall be made free States or slave States.

These, then, are the two great questions be fore the people of New York:-First, will they endorse the annointed chief of our republican party, Wm. H. Seward, and his bloody sectional programme of agitation, insurrection, disunion and civil war? and. second, shall the Albany corruptions and the debasing New York city rowdy elements of the democratic party of this State be perpetuated and invited again to rule over us? These ques ions may both be answered satisfactorily by the general rally of the hundred and twenty thousand scattering and reserved votes of the State, for the independent mixed State ticket of he Utica Convention. The result of such a movement, if made, will indeed be the signal for a great political revolution and reconstruction of parties throughout the country, upon the broad principles of peace and union be tween the North and the South, and the suppression of the slavery agitation. Let the people of the Empire State lead the way in this direction, and all will be well. Otherwise, the general issue of this election may place us on the high road to Mr. Seward's "sectional conflict" and Mr. Barnwell Rhett's Southern confe-

GERRIT SMITH AND THE HARPER'S FERRY CONSPIRACY-SEVERAL REPUBLICAN LEADERS MOUR DEEDLY IMPLICATED .- We publish to-day remarkable and highly interesting letter from our special correspondent at Peterboro, that quiet little village in Madison county, the patriarch whereof is Gerrit Smith, the most amiable and charitable of abolition fanatics who has disbursed a fortune in doing all kinds of mischief, under the unfortunate delusion that he was doing good, and whose complicity with the Harper's Ferry rebollion has become notorious. Our correspondent found Peterbore' in a fever of excitement about the Harper's Ferry affair and Mr. Smith's 'connection with it. The possibility of his arrest for treason is looked upon there as certain to create an outbreak, for the good folks of the village vehemently assert that he shall not be taken from among them to be delivered up to the vengeance of Governor

As to Mr. Smith bimself, he is represented as greatly alarmed at his position, with uneasy manner and bloodshot eyes awaiting the result. He refused to speak with our correspondeut on the matter, repeatedly saying -" I am to be indicted, sir; I am to be indicted, and

can't speak a word about the business." But it appears that Mr. Smith is really anxious to make a clean breast of it by a public statement of the whole affair, only that his prudent friends have sealed his mouth, because they say his disclosures would show many others more deeply implicated in the conspirac than himself. Who are they? Is W. H. Sew ard one of them? What are the facts gleaned by our correspondent as to the connection be tween "Old Brown" and Gerrit Smith?

It seems that last spring Brown spent some time on a visit with Mr. Smith, and while there was repeatedly called upon by several leading republicans of this State, and the inference is that during that visit, and at those interviews. the Harper's Ferry rebellion was the subject of discussion.

During the previous spring a very leading republican of the State-its Senator and ex-Governor-W. H. Seward, made a speech at Rochester, declaring the existence of slavery and freedom incompatible under the same government. "Old Brown" attempted to carry that sentiment into practice at Harper's Ferry. W. H. Seward predicted an "irrepressible conflict" between the two forces of the North and South; and 'Old Brown" began the conflict with guns and pikss at Harper's Ferry. At Rochester and Peterboro, and other republican strongholds throughout the North, East and West, this conspiracy seems to have been hatched, which the premature action of poor Brown defeated.

It is evident that Gerrit Smith is fully aware of his complicity with the treason, and perhaps would chivalrously avow his share of the respon sibility if he were not silenced by the certain knowledge that his disclosure would involve others more criminal than himself.

It remains to be seen whether the Governo of Virginia will issue a requisition to Governor Morgan for the body of Mr. Smith and all others concerned in this conspiracy against whom any proof may be obtained. If "Old Brown," the tool, is to suffer, what should be done with those men who concocted the scheme, and hounded on poor Brown and the other victims into a rebellion against the government, and the certain tate which now awaits them?

ASSESSED VALUATION OF NEW YORK .-- Our State Legislature passed a law last winter creating a Board of State Assessors, whose duty it was to re-assess the real estate of the various counties. The State tax used to be computed on the valuations made by the respective Boards of Supervisors; but it was found that in very many instances these valuations were considerably lower than they should be, and consequently the counties in which that was the case paid less than their fair proportion of the general tax. It was to remedy that condition of things that the law creating a Board of State Assessors was passed. That body made a report recently, in which the frauds thus committed are pointed out. In some counties the assessed valuation has been reduced but in the majority of them it has been in creased. In the county of Columbia, for instance, tax was paid on less than ten millions of property (\$9,999,970), whereas the valuation is now fixed by the State Assessors at over thirteen and a half millions (\$13,665,430). In Dutchess county the difference is about two millions, in Eric three and a half, and in Oneida over eight and a half millions. It was principally in relation to this latter county that the necessity for the law made itself most obvious The assessed valuation was only \$13,721,283. The State Assessors fixed it at \$22,496,522. This shows that it was full time to stop this sort of cheating.

There was but a comparatively trifling increase in the figures for New York county. That is, the sum was increased from \$368,373,-948 to \$370,054,782. This is independent of personal property, which is valued at nearly one-half as much as the real estate. We see by a communication received by the Board of Su pervisors on Monday evening, from the State Comptroller, that the aggregate valuation of real and personal estate in this county is now fixed at \$532,903,476, on which the sum of \$1,332,258 is to be paid as a State tax. This is at the rate of two and a half mills on the dollar-one-fourth of one per cent-and is considerably over one-third of the amount raised on the taxation of the entire State. When It is recollected that, in addition to this, the people of this city have to pay ten or twelve millions for the support of their municipal government, besides the revenue which their commerce contributes to the federal treasury, it will be admitted that they are pretty well taxed. It would be less matter if the State and city were at the same time well governed.

No IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN IRVINO PLACE .-Mr. Napoleon Ullman, the general in-chief of the operatic forces at the Academy of Music, writes us a letter, which we print elsewhere, saying amongst other things that there has been no difficulty between Field Marshal Strakosch and himself; that they are in a state of amity and brotherly love which always exists in story books and among opera managers. The rumor that there had been discords in the councils of Irving place originated with those trouble some and impertinent fellows, the "three hungry Frenchmen," to whom the little Napoleon pays his most peppery regards in the bulletin we print to-day, and which every one who has a taste for controversial literature will not fail to read; also to go and hear Beaucarde, Ull- bills, Indian war debts, public printing, and

man's new tenor, who sings to-night for the first time in America. The Opera is looking up.

STOPPAGE OF WATER THRUATENED IN BROOK LYN. - One of the greatest calamities that could bappen any city—the stoppage of its supply of water—is now threatened to Brooklyn. Owing to the action of the Common Council of that city on Monday evening, Welles & Co., the contractors, stopped the pumping machinery of the waterworks yesterday morning, after it had been running three days, in consequence of Judge Lott's decision, and it appears that there is only sufficient water in the reservoir to last for eight days, at the end of which time, unless some arrangement is made to continue the supply, the city will be left without water. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:

The Comptroller, under the advice of the Common Council, refused some weeks since to pay the water bonds issued to the contractors for continuing the work on the conduit, and for pumping the water into the reservoir. Mutual jeulousy and distrust had existed for a long time between the Common Council and the Water Commissioners—the latter being men selected independently of politics. The object of the Common Council was to get the work out of the hands of the Water Commissioners and take the disposal of contracts into their own hands. Judge Lott, on the application of the Commissioners, issued a peremp tory mandamus, directing the Comptroller to pay the bonds. Accordingly the work and the pumping into the reservoir, which had been suspended, were proceeded with by the contractors. But from the proceedings of the Common Council on Monday evening it appears that a communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that he had, under the advice of counsel, deemed it his duty to appeal from the decision of Judge Lott, and had taken the necessary preliminary steps to that enda course no doubt suggested by those who contrel the majority in the Coporation. The con sequence is that the contractors have again suspended their operations, and in the course of a week Brooklyn will be left without that prime necessity of life, a supply of water.

Deservedly great were the rejoicings of the Brooklynites on the inauguration of the Ridgewood water. But very soon their jubilation is likely to be turned into sorrow and dismay. Before the recent introduction of the pipe water the city was imperfectly supplied by means of public pumps. But since that happy event the pumps have been allowed to go out of order, and if the pipe water were now stopped, thousands would be left without water from any source, or the means of procuring it.

Thus it is that the public interests are made subservient to the greedy harpies who fatten on the public money. The plunder and rascality, the schemes of corrupt politicians to put their fingers into the people's treasury, which have rendered the Common Council of New York for many years notorious, have been faithfully copied beyond the East river, and the corporation and officials of "the City of Churches" bid fair to rival their corporate brothers of this city in accumulating taxation mountains high, for the purpose of making ample provision for them selves while in office. Their maxim is to "make bay while the sun shines," and when the storm comes which drives them out of office, they can laugh in their sleeves at the martyr dom which they suffer for their political principles. Indeed, so reckless and shameless have they become, that they openly sacrifice the interests and convenience of the citizens at large to their own private arrangements. A public indignation meeting ought to be held to denounce such rascality, and to teach these faithless servants that they cannot always carry on their schemes with impunity.

A BROADWAY RAILROAD SCHEME IN DISGUISE. A resolution was offered in the Board of Councilmen on Monday evening, and referred to a special committee, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals to widen the carriageway of Broadway, from St. Paul's church to Union square, by adding to it four feet in width, to be taken from the sidewalks. Any one can see at a glance that this is but a preliminary move in the direction of the Broadway railroad. The great argument hitherto against letting out our beautiful thoroughfare to a horde of railroad speculators has been that the carriageway is too narrow to admit of the use of a double track without driving all other vehicles off the street. It is the de sign now to weaken the force of that objection by increasing the width of the carriageway at the expense of the sidewalks.

If bribery and corruption can avail anything in forwarding this villanous scheme, it may be set down as a fixed fact that the proposition will be pressed with all the pertinacity which distinguishes lobby operations, as well in the City Hall as in Albany and Washington. A grant of a railroad in Broadway would be worth millions of dollars; and those who are looking for the charter can well afford to lavish a few paltry thousands in securing the preliminary advantage contemplated by this resolution. But the fact is that the diminishing the width of the sidewalk to the extent of two feet on each side would be more injurious to Broadway than even the running of a railroad through it. As it is, the sidewalks are all too narrow for the free circulation of pedestrians, and if they could be still more widened and all obstructions cleared off

them, it would be so much the better. The four city railroads that have their downtown termini at the Astor House might, however, be permitted to establish, and operate at their joint expense, branch lines from that point to South ferry, Fulton ferry, and Courtlandt street ferry, adopting the system of trans fer tickets. In this way the city railroads would secure all the traffic from the cities on the opposite shores, and four-fifths of the stages that now run in Broadway would be abolished Then we would have no need for a Broadway railroad or for widening the carriageway at the expense of the sidewalks. At all events such a piece of vandalism can never be tole

FIFTY MILLION ANNUAL ESTIMATES.-Washington despatches represent the various heads of departments as curtailing their annual estimates so as to keep the aggregate expenses for the next fiscal year within fifty millions of dollars. This is done in obedience to a resolution adopted during the last session of Congress It may be easy enough to keep down the estimates to the prescribed figure; but when the appropriation bills come to be acted on by Congress, twenty or thirty millions more will be added on, in the shape of French spoliation

other schemes for depleting the national Treasury. With all the spoilsmen in both houses and the lobby, there is very little prospect of being able to keep down the appropriations for the next ascal year to less than seventy or eighty millions.

SEWARD'S ORGAN SYMPATHISES WITH OLD Brown.-In the short article which we publish in another column, from the Albany Journal, it will be seen that Thurlow Weed, without venturing to justify the insurrection of "Old Brown" at Harper's Ferry, of which his leader, Seward, was cegnizant more than a year ago, warmly sympathises with its hero. He speaks of Brown's demeanor on trial as evincing the spirit of the patriot Robert Emmet, when defying his judges in the dock, as if there could be any analogy between the case of Emmet, who attempted to free his country from a foreign voke, and that of "Old Brown," who conspired to overthrow a lawful government, and incite one class to murder and despoil another.

Like other republican journalists, Master Weed shrinks from defending Brown; but that Seward's organ should sympathise warmly with him is quite natural under the circumstances.

### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Between Spain and Mexico-Negotiations with the Juarez Govern-

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH Washington, Nov. 1, 1850.
Additional informs ton has been received here, confirm

ing my despatch of the 27th ult., of the negotiation of a treaty and the establishment of amicable relations be-tween the government of Spain and the Miramon govern-The State Department has received despatches from

Consul Black, of Mexico, relating to the murder of Mr. Osmond Chase, an American citizen, at Tepic, by order of General Marquez. The statement, it is said, corresponds mainly with what was published in the Herald.

Despatches from Vera Cruzsay that the Juarez govern-

complete the negatiations of the treaty with the United States. Mr. McLane having opened the negotiation, Presi-dent Juarez, out of respect to the Minister, was not disposed to transfer the matter to Washington. It is beleved the treaty will be made acceptable to our govern-

the success of the constitutional party.

Washington, Nov. 1, 1859.
Official information from Mexico to the 22d ult. says that the Juarez government is waiting for the return of Minister McLane to renew treaty negotiations. As this gentleman commenced them at Vera Cruz, it is considered that it would be disrespectful to nim to transfer the proeedings to Washington. Gen. Robles has asked an interview with Col. Espejo, in

command of the Liberal forces several leagues from Cor-dova, wishing to make some friendly arrangement with him. The latter had 2,300 men and twelve batteries to advance on Tehuacan. There is every probability that united force of 4,000 men to march on Orighba and Con The satisfactory manner in which the people have re-

ceived the intelligence of the removal of Vidaurri from the command of the army of Northern Mexico is regarded as an evidence af their moral strength, his actions not being considered in accordance with constitutional liberty.

Miramon's troops in the city of Mexico were acting ourely on the defensive, fearful to leave it, even though they had the means to carry on aggressive operation

fter the battle of Leon, Gen. Well wrote to Miramon for reinforcements. Marquez was accordingly directed to send him 1,500 men and two ba teries, when the latter replied, stating his utter inability to do so, and threatening to re-

sign his command if Miramon insisted on his orders.

Capt. Meigs, of the corps of Engineers, has been relieved from the superintendence of the capital and Post
office extensions, and Captain Franklin, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, assigned to the charge of the He has recently served as Secretary of the Light House Board, and is considered an able officer.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that such ar-

rangements are in progress as to admit of little, if any, ubt of the early reopening of the Tehauntepec route. Minister McLane will leave in the steamer Brooklyn, the 5th instant, direct for Vera Cruz. Although it is believed that Senor Lerdo will be invited to return with

him, the arrangement has not yet been made. The State Department has received from Co. an authentic account of the circumstances attending the murder of Ormond Chase by the orders of the church

Department for carrying the mail between Portland and New Orleans. The Postmaster General firmly adheres to his determination to make but one contract, holding the party who may receive it responsible for the performance of the entire service. of the entire service.

A large quantity of ammunition has been sent from washington to Harper's Ferry to replace that recently diributed among the soldiery.

Another Vigilance Committee in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Oct. 31, 1859.

It is reported that another Vigilance Committee is forming here, for the purpose of Making part in the election on the 7th of November. A deputation of Plug Uglies is reported to have arrived from Baltimore.

Examination of a Forger at Portland.

James Masterton, charged with numerous successful forgeries, was examined at the Police Court in Portland to-day, and held to bail in \$3,000 for a trial. One forgod check passed by Masterton purported to be from the Citizens' Bank of New York. The Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Bosros, Nov. 1, 1869, lows:—Capital stock, \$35,931,700; loans and discounts, \$55,628,800; specie, \$55,628,900; due from other banks, \$7,167,000; due to other banks, \$7,167,000; due to other banks, \$6,965,999; deposits, \$19,652,000, circulation, \$6,632,000.

## Disasters at Sea. THE BARES ETHAN ALLEN AND NUBIA IN COLLISION

Arrived bark Ethan Allen, Lindbery, from Algoa Bay August 21. Reports, in the night of August 27, no latitude, &c., during a heavy westerly gale, came in contact with bark Nubia, Mozambique for Salem, and lost bowsprit, cutwater, fore and maintopgallant yards, &c. Next morning saw Nubia with bowsprit gone and probably badly camaged. LOSS OF THE SCHOONER RAGLE AND A FRENCH BRIG

The schooner Eagle has been lost; crew saved.

A French brig was recently run down of Newfoundand; forty persons were saved.

# Fire in Marianna, Fla.

A despatch from Mariana, Florida, states that on Friday last a large portion of the business locality of that town was destroyed by fire. The principal sufferers are John R. Edy & Co., Williard Powers, and Henry C. King.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

New ORIEANS, Oct. 31, 1859.

There were twenty-five fever deaths in the hospital last Shooting Afray in Baltimore.

A youth named Frederick Shaffer got into a dispute with an unknown party last evening, and was pursued up Beltimore street nearly to the Museum, when he was shot in the back. The wound is not dangerous. No arrest was rande. Sheffer was intoxicated. He was lately tried and acquitted before the Criminal Court on the charge of assault with intent to kill.

The Sailing of the Europa.

Boston, Nov. 1, 1852.

The foreign mails per steamship Europa close at our Post Office at nine o'clock to morrow morning, an't the ship will leave at about noon. Telegraphic despatches for Europe, placed in the office No. 21 Wall street, Now York, in season to reach here by 11½ o'clock, will be forwarded. Southern Ocean Steamer Movements, Csausston, Nov. 1, 1866

Charlectos, Nov. 1, 1859.
The steamship Nashville, L. M. Murray, commander rom New York, arrived here at seven o'clock last night, Monday.) Monday.) SAVANNAH, NOV. 1, 1859.

The steumship Augusta, from New York, arrived ser wharf at 10:30 A. M. All well.

The Presidency of Harvard College. Dr. Walter has resigned the Presidency of Harvard

imother Terrible Railroad Catastrophe Cincato, Nov. 1, 1959
A tearible accident occurred on the Chicage and Northwestern Railroad this forences. A train, consisting of
thirteen care filled with excursionists from Fon du Lus for
Chicage, ran off the track at Johnson Creek, eight miles
South of Watertown, Wincossin. Eight persons are reported killed, and a number badly wounded.
The names of the killed as far as known are:

Mr. J. Thomas, United States Marshal;
Mr. Boardman, and
Geo. F. Knerson.

The names of the badly injured as far as as

Judge Flint; Miss Redford and Van Buren Smead

In addition to those above Jerome Mason, telegraph operator. T. L. Gillett and J. Snow, of Fond du Lac.

John Lund, C. Petersilla, and L. Shorwood, of Oct Dr. F. Miner, of Watertown.

E. H. Sykes, both less off.

Mrs. James Kenney, leg broken. Mrs. Balwin, of Ochkosh, both legs

Mr. Van Buren Smead, editor of the Fond du Lac Free, skull fractured and not expected to recover. The socident was caused by the train running into an

PHILADRIPHA STOOK HOARD.

PHILADRIPHA STOOK HOARD.

PHILADRIPHA STOOK HOARD.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Sives. 93 %; Reading Railroad, 19%; Morris Canal, 46; Long Island Railroad, 10%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37%.

Naw Orlmans, Nov. 1, 1868.

Cotton—Sales to-day 11,000 at 10% c. a 11c. for middling. The sales of the last three days add up 38,000 bales, and the recolipts 40,600, against 46,500 for the same time last year. The exports for the three days sum up 34,000 bales. Recoglya shead of last year 101,000 bales.

Flour advancing. Sales at 35 37% a 35 50 for superfine. Whiskey 30c.

MEMPIUS. Nov. 1, 1869.

Receipts of cotton for the season add up 93,000 bales, and the exports 56,000 bales, against 55,000 last year;

Cotton—Sales to day 6,000 bales. Prices easier but one

Cotton—Fales to-day 3,500 bales at 10 ½c. a 10 ½c. for middling. The sales of the last three days sum up 18,500 bales and the receipts 15,000. Freights—Cotton to Laverpool 9 16d. Cotton—Pales to-day 1,000 bales at stiffer but quotable unchanged prices, the market closing with a better feeling.

Flour steady. Howard street held at \$5.37\(\lambda\_{\circ}\) without purchasers. Wheat steady. Corn dus. Provisions quiet. Mees pork, \$15.25; prime do., \$11.25. Bacon, 9\(\circ\_{\circ}\) whiskey steady.

Whiskey steady.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1852.

Flour firm; superfine \$5 25 a \$5 37%. Wheat buoyant; sales 3,000 bushels, at \$1 32 for red and \$1 33 a \$1 46 for white. Corn firm; sales of 2,000 bushels at 95c. a 96c. Whiskey dull at 27%c. a 28%c.

white. Corn frm; sales of 2,000 bushels at 950. a 966. Whiskey dull at 27½0. a 28½0.

Albary, Nov. 1, 1858.

Flour firm; demand good: sales 2,500 bbls. Wheat less active; prices easier: sales 5,500 bushels Chicage spring at 31 06, 3,000 bushels red State at \$1 22, and 9,000 bushels white Canada at \$1 34 a \$1 35. Orn—Nothing doing. Rye in fair request: sales 7,000 bushels at 81c, for 56 lbs., including some on private terms. Oats in good supply and brisk demand: sales 40,000 bushels Canada East at distate at 42½0. a 42½0. a 480.; mostly at the inside quotation. Barley unchanged and in good supply: sales 2.500 bushels winter at 81c.; 4,000 bushels State at 81c.; 11,000 bushels Canada East at 830.; 6,500 bushels Canada East at 80.; 6,500 bushels Canada East at 80.; 11,000 bushels Canada East at 80.; 6,500 bushels Canada East 80.; 6,500 bushels Canada East 80.; 6,500 bushels Canada East at 80.; 6,500 bushels Miwankee club at \$1 03. Corn—Market bare and nothing doing. Barley quiet. Rye lower; sales 3,000 bushels Canadana at 750. Oats firm but quiet. Peas dull. Canal freights firm at 350. oat firm but quiet. Peas dull. Canal freights firm at 350. oat firm but quiet. Peas dull. Canal freights firm at 350. oat firm but quiet. Peas dull. Canal freights firm at 350. oat firm but quiet. Peas dull. Canal freights firm at 350. oat firm but quiet, but steady; sales 800 barles wheat. Canal exports—3(0 bbls. flour, 42,500 bushels wheat, 4,500 bushels parley.

Flour quiet, but steady; sales 800 barrels. Wheat dull:

ports—3(0 bbls. flour, 30,000 bushels wheat, 4,500 bushels rye, 6,400 bushels barley.

Buyralo, Nov. 1—1 P. M.

Flour quiet, but steady; sales 900 barrels. Wheat dull; parties apart; sales 6,000 bushels Milwaukee and Canada club at 97c. Core quiet; prices steady; sales 4,000 bushels old mixed and new Toledo this morning at 77%. On the grains quiet. Whiskey nominal at 28%c. a 27c. Canal freights unchanged. Lake imports to day—19,008 bbls. flour, 112,000 bushels wheat; exports—450 bbls. flour, 112,000 bushels wheat; exports—450 bbls. flour, 12,000 bushels wheat, 19,000 do. cats.

RUFFALO, Nov. 1—6 P. M.

Flour steady; sales 1,800 bbls. at \$4 75 for State and Canadian from spring wheat, \$5 for extra Michigan, illinois and Wisconsin from winter wheat, \$5 2a \$5 37% for extra Oblo and Indiana, \$5 60 for double extra Oblo and Indiana, wheat at 10 and Indiana, wheat is 120. Core quiet; sales 6,500 bushels white Oblo and Indiana, 18 120. Core quiet; sales 6,500 bushels of and now at 7%c. Barley nominal at 75c. Rye nominal at 75c. Oats steady; sales 4,500 bushels at 38c. Whiskey dull, and held at 28%. Canal exports to-day—150 bbls. flour, 3,730 bushels wheat.

CINCINNAT, Nov. 1, 1859.

Flour quiet at \$4 05 a \$4 70 for superfine. Wheat-Sales at \$1 05 a \$1 08 for red and \$1 12 a \$1 18 for which Whiskey declined &c. Mess pork—A fair business at \$13 for which the superfine at \$5 75.

Flour very dull. Wheat quiet, and declined \( \frac{1}{2} \) c. a 10.: rates at \$7c. a 88c. Corn dull, and declined 3c. saics at 7lc. a 72c Oats firm. Receipts to-day—7.500 bbis. flour, 73.000 bushels wheat, 31.000 bushels corn. 14.500 bushatons. Slipments.

25,000 bushels corn.

Milwaukus, Nov. 1, 1859.
Flour...A declining tendency. Wheat steady at 88c. fm
No. 1 Milwaukee club. Corn and oats unchanged. Plour steady. Wheat active ; red ½c. lower. Receipts. 6,000 bbls. flour, 7,500 bushels wheat. Shipments—4,16 bbls. flour, 7,500 bushels wheat.

Flour quiet at \$4 75 a \$5 25. Torsmo, Nov. 1, 1859. Receipts large. Flour firm and scarce Wheat active: sales 10,000 bushels at \$1 12 a \$1 21 for white winter, and 95c. a \$2 for spring. Oats firm and scarce at 37c. a 40c. Barley steady.

Political Intelligence.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The biennial State election in Maryland will take place to-day. Besides a Comptroller Maryland will take place to-day. Besides a Comproller of the Treasury, members of the Legislature, and the usual county officers, six members of Congress are to be chosen, which will complete the House of Representatives with the exception of the four Louisiana members. Outside of Baltimore the canvass does not seem to have created much scusation, but at the home of the shoulder-hitters and 'blood tube' every preparation seems to have been made on all sides for a pretty general row. The democrates and reformers charge the opposition with countenancing and supporting a regular band of rowdies well organized for the purpose of taking possession of the polls and driv-ing off all who do not come up with a know Nothing or striped-back ticket in their hands, while the American party profess to have information that the reformers are importing voters from the District of Columbia, and also that there voters from the Inserte or Common, and any that they have a body of 300 fighting men, divided into bands of fifteen each, fully armed and officered, to be used in setzing upon the Twentieth ward polis early in the moraing, and to exclude all Americans from voting. If there is a shadow of truth about any of these reports we may expect bloody work in Baltimore to-day.

Charge of Embezzling from the Post UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoil.

Nov. 1.—The United States w. Adolph & Jacob New.—The defendants in this case are charged with receiving property known to have been stoien from the New York Post Office; they are also, in connection with one Stern, charged with embezzling property from the Post Office. It appears that about eighteen months ago a registered letter was mailed at Frankfort, Europe, via Bremen, to one Louis Steine, of New York, which contained coupons, payable at the railroad agencies hore. This letter was not called for by Steine, but its arrival becoming known to Stern, he went to the Fost Office, and by the agency of the defendants, to whom he represented himself as the owner of the coupons, he obtained a draft for \$750 for one set of coupons, be the other set having been bonded by the railroad company, were not paid, owing to some informality in relation thereto. The draft taken by Stern from the trustees or agent of the railroad, was paid through the bank where the defendants on this indictment kept an account; hence they were charged both for receiving the property knowing it to be stolen, and as accessories after the fact of embezzlement. Stelne notified the railroad agents of his locs, when it so happened that in their office was found the identical letter in which the coupons had been enclosed, and this, together with the drafts received by Stern, having been negotiated through the bank of the defendants. New, led to the detection of all the parties Ex. Judge Whiting, on part of the accused, presented objections. He contended that the principal offender not having been arrested these defendants could not be tried, after argument between Whiting and Mr. Dwight, for the government, the Court magneted through the bank of the side would consent, that in case it should be decraed necessary to find other indictments a commission should issue to California to take the evidence of a witness for the defendants, New.

The Judge call to saw no use in going on with either of the indictments.

Mr. Whiting Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.
Nov. 1.—The United States ws. Adolph & Jacob New.—The

the indictments.

Mr. Whiting said—If the District Attorney would consent to a follows in the other case he would consent to a jarce being withdrawn in this case provided that if another indictment be found a commission should issue.

After electrosisten, this was agreed to.